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What is claimed is:

1. A method of preventing treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a dose of an effective amount of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens, wherein said effective amount is less than 15 mg/kg of said antibodies or antibody fragments.

2. The method of claim 2, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least 2 X 10^8 M^{-1} for said one or more RSV antigens.

3. The method of claim 2 or 3, wherein the dose is less than 5 mg/kg or less.

4. The method of claim 2 or 3, wherein the dose is 3 mg/kg or less, or 1.5 mg/kg or less.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

7. The method of claim 2, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments administered 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 times during the RSV season.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein at least one of the antibodies is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

10. The method of claim 2, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

11. The method of claim 2, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

12. The method of claim 2, wherein at least one of the antibodies is SYNAGIS®, AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4, A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

13. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, comprising administering to said mammal a first dose of an effective amount of one or more antibodies that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens, wherein said effective amount is a dose of less than 15 mg/kg of said antibodies or antibody fragments, wherein said administration results in an effective serum titer of said antibodies or antibody fragments that is less than 30 μg/ml at least 20 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments bind to said one or more RSV antigens with an affinity constant of at least $2 \times 10^8 M^{-1}$.

15. The method of claim 13 or 14, wherein the dose is less than 5 mg/kg or less.

16. The method of claim 13 or 14, wherein the dose is 3 mg/kg or less, or 1.5 mg/kg or less.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein said effective serum titer is at least 2 μg/ml.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein said effective serum titer is less than 30 μg/ml at least 30 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

19. The method of claim 14, wherein the dose is 1.5 mg/kg or less and said effective serum titer is at least 2 μg/ml at least 30 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

20. The method of claim 14, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

21. The method of claim 14, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

22. The method of claim 14, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have half-lives in said human subject of greater than 25 days.

23. The method of claim 14, wherein at least one of the antibodies is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody.

24. The method of claim 14, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

25. The method of claim 14, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

26. The method of claim 14, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

27. The method of claim 14, wherein at least one of the antibodies is SYNAGIS®, AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4, A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

28. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a first dose of an effective amount of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens, wherein said effective amount is approximately 15 mg/kg or less of said antibodies or antibody fragments and an effective serum titer is maintained for at least 20 days after the administration said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least 2 X 10^8 M^{1-} for said one or more RSV antigens.

30. The method of claim 28, wherein said effective serum titer is at least 30 μg/ml of said antibodies or antibody fragments.

31. The method of claim 28, wherein said effective serum titer is at least 2 μg/ml of said antibodies or antibody fragments.

32. The method of claim 28, wherein the effective serum titer is maintained for at least 25 days or at least 30 days.

33. The method of claim 28, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

34. The method of claim 28, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

35. The method of claim 28, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have half-lives in said human subject of greater than 25 days.

36. The method of claim 28, wherein at least one of the antibodies is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody.

37. The method of claim 28, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

38. The method of claim 28, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

39. The method of claim 28, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

40. The method of claim 28, wherein at least one of the antibodies is SYNAGIS®, AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4, A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

41. A sustained release formulation comprising one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens.

42. A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens formulated for pulmonary delivery.

43. The sustained release formulation of claim 41, wherein the antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least 2 X 10^8 M^{1-} for said one or more RSV antigens.

44. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, wherein the antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least 2 X 10^8 M^{1-} for said one or more RSV antigens.

45. The sustained release formulation of claim 41, wherein at least one of the antibodies or antibody fragments is SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

46. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, wherein at least one of the antibodies or antibody fragments is SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

47. The sustained release formulation of claim 41, wherein at least one of said antibodies or antibody fragments is a human or humanized antibody or antibody fragment.

48. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, wherein at least one of said antibodies or antibody fragments is a human or humanized antibody or antibody fragment.

49. The sustained release formulation of claim 41, wherein at least one of said antibodies is SYNAGIS®, AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4,

A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

50. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, wherein at least one of said antibodies at least one of the antibodies is SYNAGIS®, AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4, A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

51. The sustained release formulation of claim 41, wherein at least one of said antibodies or antibody fragments has an increased *in vivo* half-life.

52. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, wherein at least one of said antibodies or antibody fragments has an increased *in vivo* half-life.

53. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of the sustained release formulation of claim 41.

54. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the lungs of said mammal an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 42.

55. The method of claim 53, wherein the sustained release formulation is administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

56. The method of claim 53, wherein the sustained release formulation is administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

57. The method of claim 54, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

58. The method of claim 53, wherein the mammal is a human subject.

59. The method of claim 54, wherein the mammal is a human subject.

60. The method of claim 58, wherein the human subject has had a bone marrow transplant, is elderly, or has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

61. The method of claim 59, wherein the human subject has had a bone marrow transplant, is elderly, or has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

62. The method of claim 58, wherein the human subject is an infant.

63. The method of claim 58, wherein the human subject is an infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

64. The method of claim 59, wherein the human subject is an infant.

65. The method of claim 59, wherein the human subject is an infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

66. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a first dose of an effective dose of SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof in a sustained release formulation, wherein said effective dose is approximately 15 mg/kg or less of SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof and an effective serum titer of at least 30 μg/ml is maintained for at least 20 days after the administration said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein said effective serum titer is maintained for at least 25 days or at least 30 days after the administration of the first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

68. The method of claim 66, wherein SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

69. The method of claim 66, wherein SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

70. The method of claim 66, wherein SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 times during the RSV season.

71. The method of claim 66, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

72. The method of claim 66, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

73. The method of claim 66, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

74. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a first dose of an effective dose of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens with an affinity of at least 2×10^8 M^{1-} in a sustained release formulation, wherein said effective dose is approximately 15 mg/kg or less of said antibodies or antibody fragments and an effective serum titer of less than 30 μg/ml is maintained for at least 20 days after the administration said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

75. The method of claim 74, wherein said effective serum titer is at least 2 μg/ml.

76. The method of claim 74, wherein said effective serum titer is maintained for at least 25 days or at least 30 days after the administration of the first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

77. The method of claim 74, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

78. The method of claim 74, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

79. The method of claim 74, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 times during the RSV season.

80. The method of claim 74, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have half-lives in said human subject of greater than 25 days.

81. The method of claim 74, wherein at least one of the antibodies is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody.

82. The method of claim 74, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

83. The method of claim 74, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

84. The method of claim 74, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection. .

85. The method of claim 74, wherein at least one of the antibodies is AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4, A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

86. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a dose of an effective amount of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens and have increased *in vivo* half-lives, wherein said effective amount is a dose approximately 15 mg/kg or less of said antibodies or antibody fragments.

87. The method of claim 86, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least $2 \times 10^8 M^{-1}$ for said one or more RSV antigens.

88. The method of claim 86, wherein the dose is less than 5 mg/kg or less, 3 mg/kg or less, or 1.5 mg/kg or less.

89. The method of claim 86, wherein the increase in *in vivo* half-life is from 21 days to at least 25 days or from 21 days to at least 30 days.

90. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a dose of an effective amount of HL-SYNAGIS or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, wherein said effective amount is a dose of approximately 15 mg/kg or less of HL-SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof which results in an effective serum titer that is at least 30 μg/ml at least 30 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

91. The method of claim 86 or 90, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

92. The method of claim 86 or 90, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

93. The method of claim 86 or 90, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

94. The method of claim 86 or 90, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

95. The method of claim 86 or 90, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

96. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a dose of an effective amount of one or more antibodies or fragments thereof, wherein said antibodies or fragments thereof immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens and have increased *in vivo* half-lives, and wherein said effective amount is a dose

of approximately 15 mg/kg or less of said antibodies or antibody fragments which results in an effective serum titer of less than 30 μg/ml at least 30 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

97. The method of claim 96, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least 2 X $10^8 M^{-1}$ for said one or more RSV antigens.

98. The method of claim 96, wherein the effective serum titer is at least 2 μg/ml, at least 40 μg/ml, or at least 50 μg/ml.

99. The method of claim 96, wherein the effective serum titer is at least 30 μg/ml at least 35 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

100. The method of claim 96, wherein the effective serum titer is at least 2 μg/ml at least 35 days after the administration of said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

101. The method of claim 90, wherein HL-SYNAGIS or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is formulated in a sustained release formulation.

102. The method of claim 86 or 96, wherein said antibodies or fragments thereof are formulated in a sustained release formulation.

103. The method of claim 96, wherein said antibodies or fragments thereof are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

104. The method of claim 96, wherein said antibodies or fragments thereof are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

105. The method of claim 90, wherein HL-SYNAGIS or an antigen-binding fragment thereof has a half-life in said mammalian subject of greater than 25 days.

106. The method of claim 96, wherein said antibodies or fragments thereof have half-lives in said mammalian subject of greater than 25 days.

107. The method of claim 86 or 96, wherein at least one of the antibodies is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody.

108. The method of claim 96, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

109. The method of claim 96, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

110. The method of claim 96, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

111. The method of claim 86 or 96, wherein at least one of said antibodies comprises a VH CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:18, a VH CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:25, SEQ ID NO:37, SEQ ID NO:41, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:82, SEQ ID NO:86, SEQ ID NO:91, SEQ ID NO:93, SEQ ID NO:100, SEQ ID NO:103, SEQ ID NO:105, SEQ ID NO:109, SEQ ID NO:111, or SEQ ID NO:114, a VH CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:20, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:79, SEQ ID NO:83, SEQ ID NO:94 or SEQ ID NO:97, a VL CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:22, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:39 or SEQ ID NO:47, SEQ ID NO:80, SEQ ID NO:84, SEQ ID NO:87, SEQ ID NO:89, SEQ ID NO:92, SEQ ID NO:95, SEQ ID NO:98, SEQ ID NO:101, SEQ ID NO:104, SEQ ID NO:107, SEQ ID NO:110, SEQ ID NO:112, SEQ ID NO:115, SEQ ID NO:117, SEQ ID NO:119, SEQ ID NO:120, SEQ ID NO:122, SEQ ID NO:125, SEQ ID NO:127, SEQ ID NO:129, SEQ ID NO:130, SEQ ID NO:132, SEQ ID NO:134, SEQ ID NO:136, SEQ ID NO:138, SEQ ID NO:140, SEQ ID NO:142, SEQ ID NO:144, SEQ ID NO:146, SEQ ID NO:148, SEQ ID NO:150, SEQ ID NO:152, SEQ ID NO:153, SEQ ID NO:155, SEQ ID NO:157, SEQ ID NO:159, SEQ ID NO:161, SEQ ID NO:163, SEQ ID NO:166, SEQ ID NO:168, SEQ ID NO:169, SEQ ID NO:171, SEQ ID NO:173, SEQ ID NO:175, SEQ ID NO:177, SEQ ID NO:179, SEQ ID NO:180, SEQ ID NO:181, SEQ ID NO:182, SEQ ID NO:183, SEQ ID NO:184, SEQ ID NO:185, SEQ ID NO:186, SEQ ID NO:187, SEQ ID NO:188, SEQ ID NO:189, SEQ ID NO:190, SEQ ID NO:191, SEQ ID NO:192, SEQ ID NO:193, SEQ ID NO:194, SEQ ID NO:195, SEQ ID NO:196, SEQ ID

NO:197, SEQ ID NO:198, SEQ ID NO:199, SEQ ID NO:200, SEQ ID NO:201, SEQ ID NO:202, SEQ ID NO:203, SEQ ID NO:204, SEQ ID NO:205, SEQ ID NO:206, or SEQ ID NO:207, a VL CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:32, SEQ ID NO:35, SEQ ID NO:43, SEQ ID NO:50, SEQ ID NO:53, SEQ ID NO:57, SEQ ID NO:59, SEQ ID NO:63, SEQ ID NO:66, SEQ ID NO:69, SEQ ID NO:73, SEQ ID NO:75, SEQ ID NO:77, SEQ ID NO:81, SEQ ID NO:85, SEQ ID NO:88, SEQ ID NO:90, SEQ ID NO:96, SEQ ID NO:99, SEQ ID NO:102, SEQ ID NO:105, SEQ ID NO:108, SEQ ID NO:113, SEQ ID NO:116, SEQ ID NO:118, SEQ ID NO:121, SEQ ID NO:123, SEQ ID NO:124, SEQ ID NO:126, SEQ ID NO:128, SEQ ID NO:131, SEQ ID NO:133, SEQ ID NO:135, SEQ ID NO:137, SEQ ID NO:139, SEQ ID NO:141, SEQ ID NO:143, SEQ ID NO:145, SEQ ID NO:147, SEQ ID NO:149, SEQ ID NO:151, SEQ ID NO:154, SEQ ID NO:156, SEQ ID NO:158, SEQ ID NO:160, SEQ ID NO:162, SEQ ID NO:164, SEQ ID NO:165, SEQ ID NO:167, SEQ ID NO:170, SEQ ID NO:172, SEQ ID NO:174, SEQ ID NO:176, or SEQ ID NO:178, or a VL CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:16, or SEQ ID NO:61.

112. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the lungs of said mammal a first dose of an effective amount of a composition comprising one or more antibodies or fragments thereof that immunospecifically bind to one or more RSV antigens, wherein said effective amount results in an effective concentration of at least 20 ng per mg of lung protein at least 20 days after the administration said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

113. The method of claim 112, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have an affinity of at least 2 $X10^8 M^{-1}$ for said one or more RSV antigens.

114. The method of claim 112, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments have *in vivo* half-lives of greater than 30 days.

115. The method of claim 112, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

116. The method of claim 112, wherein said antibodies or antibody fragments are administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

117. The method of claim 112, wherein at least one of said antibodies is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody.

118. The method of claim 112, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

119. The method of claim 112, wherein the mammal is a human infant.

120. The method of claim 112, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.

121. The method of claim 112, wherein at least one of the antibodies is AFFF, P12f2, P12f4, P11d4, Ale9, A12a6, A13c4, A17d4, A4B4, A8C7, 1X-493L1FR, H3-3F4, M3H9, Y10H6, DG, AFFF(1), 6H8, L1-7E5, L2-15B10, A13a11, A1h5, A4B4(1), A4B4-L1FR-S28R, or A4B4-F52S.

122. A method of preventing, treating or ameliorating one or more symptoms associated with a RSV infection in a mammal, said method comprising administering to the lungs of said mammal a first dose of an effective amount of a composition comprising SYNAGIS® or a fragment thereof, wherein said effective amount results in an effective concentration of at least 20 ng per mg of lung protein at least 20 days after the administration said first dose and prior to the administration of a subsequent dose.

123. The method of claim 122, wherein SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered by a nebulizer or inhaler.

124. The method of claim 122, wherein SYNAGIS® or an antigen-binding fragment thereof is administered intramuscularly, intravaneously or subcutaneously.

125. The method of claim 122, wherein the mammal is a human subject, a human subject which has had a bone marrow transplant, an elderly human subject, or a human subject which has cystic fibrosis, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, congenital heart disease, congenital immunodeficiency or acquired immunodeficiency.

126. The method of claim 122, wherein the mammal is a human infant..

127. The method of claim 122, wherein the mammal is a human infant born prematurely or is at risk of hospitalization for a RSV infection.